Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, May 29, 1816.

(Volume 27.) (Number 1356.

THE SENIOR CHAPLAIN will attend at the Vestry between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock on Wednesdays and Saturdays for the purpose of examining and giving the necessary Tickets to such Persons as are desirous of being confirmed at the ensuing Confirmation to be held on the 11th of June next.

N. B.—A few tracts on Confirmation will be delivered gratis at the Vestry to those who require them.

Bombay, 29th May 1816.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a further Sale of the Hon'ble Company's Claret will take place on Friday next at noon in the General Sale Room.

R. TORIN,
W.Kr. & Comml. Acct.

May 1816.

& Co.

BEG leave most respectfully to acquaint their Customers, and the Public, that they have made extensive Purchases from different Ships of the Fleet, consisting of a large assortment of Europe Articles, of every description, which will be opened for Sale so soon as landed.

B. & Co. have to claim particularly the indulgence of their Correspondents at the Outstations, for the late temporary neglect they have experienced, under the unavoidable circumstance of their removal to their present Premises; but hope very shortly by every endeavour, both in the acknowledgement of their favors and the immediate despatch of their Supplies, to afford all possible satisfaction.

BOMBAY, FORBES STREET,
29th *May* 1816.

Advertisement.

AN arrangement having been entered into between NADIR BAXTER on behalf of himself and ROBERT BAXTER, with EDULJEE CURSETJEE, late Copartners under the Firm of BAXTER, FERAR & Co. dissolved on the 31st July last, whereby all the remaining outstanding Balances due both by and to the said late Concern, and the former Firm of BAXTER, SON, & Co. to the 30th ult. have been, and are hereby wholly made over to the said EDULJEE CURSETJEE;

It is therefore most respectfully solicited, that those still remaining indebted to the said Concerns, will therefore pay the same to the said EDULJEE CURSETJEE, making their Remittences distinctly payable to his name to avoid any confusion or mistake.

Bombay, 29th May 1816.

Public Auction.

This day and tomorrow will be sold by EDULJEE CURSETJEE, at Public Auction, the Effects of the late J. H. STEPHENSON ESQ. consisting of various kinds of Household Furniture, Silver Plated and Glass Ware, China & Queens Ware, Carpeting, Books and also some excellent old Madeira, Claret, Portwine, Beer, &c. &c.—likewise a Chariot and Horses and Harness which will be put up at 12 o'clock this day.—Some law books will be sold tomorrow.

The Sale will take place at the House at Cumballa, and will commence each day at 10 o'clock.

Bombay, 29th May 1816.

Advertisement.

THE Commanding Officer of his Majesty's 65th Regiment, pursuant to the Articles of War, having directed the Major of the Regiment to take charge of the effects and property of the late Captain JAMES KEITH of the said Regiment, notice is hereby given, to all persons having any demands on his Estate, to send in their accounts without delay to Lieutenant Colonel FITZSIMON, to the end that after payment of interment, Regimental Debts, and Quarters, the overplus, if any, may be disposed of according to the said Articles of War. And all persons indebted to the Estate of the said Captain JAMES KEITH, are hereby called upon to pay the same into the hands of the said Lieutenant Colonel FITZSIMON.

By Order of the Commanding Officer
WILLIAM WARD,
Lieut. and Adj. H. M. 65th Regt.

Colabah, Bombay,
29th May 1816.

London, 31st December 1815.

Notice is hereby given,

That the Co-partnershp lately subsisting between *Josias Du Pré Porcher, Edward Fletcher,* and *James Alexander,* carrying on the Business of East India Agents, at No. 9, Devonshire Square in this city, under the Firm of *Porcher* and Co. is, this day, dissolved by mutual consent, so far as regards the said *Josias Du Pré Porcher,* who retires. The Business will henceforth be conducted by the said *Edward Fletcher,* and *James Alexander,* with the addition of *Henry Porcher,* Son of the said *Josias Du Pré Porcher,* under the Firm of *Fletcher, Alexander* & Co. Witness our hands this day.

(Signed) EDWARD FLETCHER,
JAMES ALEXANDER,
HENRY PORCHER.

Guzerattee Charatter

ALL orders for printing in the Guzerattee Character will, in future, be thankfully received and punctually executed at the office of the BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Bombay, January 10th 1816

જાહેર•ખબર*

ક્રુલ•શાહેબ•લોકોને•માલુમ•થવિ
જે•શ્રી•પુમબઇ•મયેની•ગાજટ•
આપ્રીશમાં•ગુજરાતી•છાપાનાં•અ
ખેરછે*જેશાહેબનેગુજરાતીછપા
વાનું•કામ•હોયિ•તેશાહેબ•અગારમે
રખાનગીથી•હમારી•આપ્રીશમાં
મોકેલશતો•હમો•શુખેથી•કરીઆ
પશું* તારીખ(૧૦)મી•માહે•જા
નેવારી*શને(૧૮૧૬)અંગ્રેજી.

Bombay Gazette,

Wednesday, 29th May 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH MAY, 1816.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant J. W. Aitcheson of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment of Native Infantry to be Major of Brigade to the Troops serving within the Province of Guzerat.

Ensign Slight of the Corps of Engineers is attached to the department of the Revenue Surveyor at the Presidency, until further orders.

The following promotions are ordered to take place.

Battalion of Artillery.

Lieutenant Fireworker Samuel Falconer to be Lieutenant in succession to Hogarth deceased,—Date of rank 1st May 1816.

Regiment of European Infantry.

Ensign John Thornburgh Osborne to be Lieutenant in succession to Jameson deceased,—Date of rank 5th May 1816.

Medical Department.

Senior Assistant Surgeon James A. Maxwell to be Surgeon vice Davis retired,—Date of rank 25th October 1814.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

MR. W. B. Hockley to be Register to the Court of Adawlut and Assistant to the Magistrates at Tannah.

Mr. G. L. Elliot to be Assistant to the Register and Assistant to the Megistrate of Broach, in the room of Mr. Hockley.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIEVD.—May 3d, American Ship Fawn, commander William Austin, from Boston.—Do. 24th, Armed Boat Chacer, Syrang Moossa Peerbhoy, from Gogo.—Ditto Vigilant, Ditto Doss Mahomed from Gogo.

SAILED. May 23d, Portuguese Ship Loyal Portuguese, Capt. P. Wilson to China—Do. 25th, Ship Agamemnon, free Trader Captain James Jackson, to Madras and Calcutta.—Ditto Brig Minerva Captain John Nairne to the Mauritius.

To a Correspondent.

We have received our correspondent's third letter, from Seroor, but, tho' at all times willing to oblige him, as we hope we have shewn, we think it would be imprudent in us to go further than we have. He must remember we are not, now, in a country where subjects, like his, may be freely discussed.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, 29th MAY 1816.

NO Vessel from Europe having arrived during the last week, and the other presidencies being unequal to afford us the slightest intelligence, worthy of perusal, we have continued our extracts from the latest English Journals.

We, lately stated, that a report had reached us of some of the passengers on board the Bombay Indiaman having been so fortunate as to meet with Buonaparte at St. Helena. We are now able not only to confirm the truth of that report, but, also, thro' the [illegible] kindness of a friend, to present o[illegible] riety of highly inte[illegible] lative to that extra[illegible]

We cannot, how[illegible] claring our firm b[illegible] ty of uttering a f[illegible] base and infamo[illegible] malignant; when he asserted, what he did, with regard to the Queen of Prussia and the Emperor Alexander. If we wanted any fresh inducements to think well of that beautiful, high spirited, and, (as we do not hesitate to call her) virtuous Princess, we could read[illegible] Gent[illegible] late work, but [illegible] require, having been lon[illegible] the uniform dignity and [illegible] distinguished her conduct [illegible] more prosperous days, as [illegible] under the severest vicis[illegible] fate." Neither do we give him credit for his pretended ignorance of Capt. Wright's murder, notwithstanding his candor in admitting that HE HIMSELF was desirous of administering strong opiates to, or, in other words, poisoning his sick, but that his head Physician was too much wedded to antiquated notions to enter into his MERCIFUL views.

It would appear as if Walter Scott's last poem had subtracted somewhat from his former reputation. One wag observed it was evident he had fallen in the battle of Waterloo, and another has produced the following epigram.

Written in the first leaf of his late Poem.

NAP and myself one common fate may rue;
We both have lost a crown by Waterloo.

Fouche, it will be seen, has repaired to Vienna, where he has been most graciously received.

The Edinburgh Reviewers have been, lately, MAULING poor Sir Nathaniel Wraxall in a most unmerciful way—Not, however, that we mean, in the slightest degree, to insinuate that they have done so unjustly. On the contrary, we think he richly deserved all the scourging he has met with at their hands. They thus finish their very severe remarks upon him and his recent productions.

"We hope not again to be obliged to notice this writer.—But we think ourselves bound to watch him.—For the present we shall conclude with an Epigram on his book, ascribed to a young gentleman of Oxford, which deserves to be inserted in all collections, for its happy mixture of drollery and poignancy; and which makes

one regret that there is not an equally portable and effectual antidote against the venom of more formidable reptiles.

Men, Measures, Seasons, Scenes and Facts all
Misquoting, Mistating,
Misplacing, Misdating,
Here lies Sir Nathaniel Wraxall!"

The fiftieth number of their work also contains some very sensible observations relative to the conduct of Louis the 18th. since he has been placed on the throne of his ancestors. The able writer of the article, we allude to, after commenting much on the feeble monarch and his actions, enables us to collect that in his, the author's, opinion, the most desirable issue to the present discontents, in France, would be the transference of the sceptre to the Duke of Orleans. This production, if we are to believe the English papers, has excited no small degree of perturbation at the palace of the Tuilleries, and it would seem as if some representation or remonstrance were likely to be made to our Court upon the subject. Many of our best and greatest writers it must be acknowledged press hardly, at least, if not unjustly, upon the cause of the Bourbons. That Louis the 18th, bigoted, nerveless, and inactive, should be unequal to the task of governing France, in such an hour as the present, is surely not to be wondered at, but even if his mind were more expanded, his resolution greater, & his capacity for governing very superior to what it is, still we doubt whether he would be able to obtain the applause of Frenchmen in general. Indeed we think not, since to us it appears that the more unprincipled and the more despotic the man is, who presides at their head, the more satisfied and more contented they feel.

We subjoin two or three of the paragraphs which, we presume, have given the greatest offence.

"At present we are inclined to think, that the general voice of the discontented would be for THE DUKE OF ORLEANS—and that his appointment to a limited monarchy would satisfy a greater majority of all parties, and appease far more jealousies and alarms than any other measure that could be suggested. Such a choice would ensure these three great advantages to the nation. In the first place, they would have a king who owed his crown unequivocally to the will of the country, and consequently could claim nothing as his right by birth, nor dispute the legitimacy of any of the conditions under which it was given. In the second place, they would have a king connected with the Revolution by his parentage and early education, [illegible] therefore not liable to be tempted [illegible] tion, or to be sup[illegible] those concerned [illegible] red or revenge: [illegible] so near in blood [illegible] and so little ec[illegible] services or exer[illegible] tion for the pr[illegible] conciliate the w[illegible] and to prevent this l[illegible] of choice, in an emergency so new and important, from affording any encouragement to the perilous experiment of an elective monarchy—or, in other words, a crown set up as a prize to be fought for by all the daring and ambitious spirits in the country.

These considerations are so forcible, and, at the same time, so obvious, that we cannot help believing, that if things do not mend greatly before the death of the King, whose health and habits do not promise a long course of existence?—or if, even during his life, discontents should rise so high, as to produce another subversion of the government, by far the most likely, and, upon the whole, the most desirable issue, will be the transference of the sceptre to the Duke of Orleans, upon conditions more favourable to general liberty than have yet been admitted by a French Sovereign.

We are far from intending to insinuate, that that illustrious Person has actually taken any measures to bring about such a consummation, or that he is even suspected of caballing against the throne of his Kinsman. On the contrary, it is generally understood, that he has carefully kept himself aloof from the hazard of all such imputations;—and that though his partisans may conjecture that he will not refuse the greatness that may be put upon him, they are perfectly aware that he will himself do nothing to bring it to him, nor use any other arts to strengthen his interest than a scrupulous adherence to the principles of the constitutional charter, which the whole nation is now bound to observe. This character, as far as we can gather, is that of much good sense and moderation."

"From what we have here said, it may perhaps be inferred, that we wish at all events for the dethronement of the present King, and think that an insurrection for that object would be a laudable and proper measure. This, however, is by no means our opinion. If the crown, indeed, could be brought to the Duke of Orleans without a struggle or an insurrection, we have no hesitation in saying, that we think France would have a better chance both for freedom, and for tranquillity, than under the present Monarch and his apparent heirs; and we should consider it as a very fortunate and happy event, for her and for the world, if, either by the natural course of mortality, or by any voluntary arrangement in the family, that Prince should now be enabled to ascend the throne, without competition or resistance from any quarter. Beyond this, however, our revolutionary spirit proceeds not;—and if all Frenchmen thought as we do, they would rather apply themselves to conciliate each other, and gradually and patiently to ameliorate their constitution under their present King, than commit their country to the dreadful hazard of a new civil war, for an object which may be desirable, but which they cannot be sure of attaining."

We are extremely happy to learn, that the Military Fund, lately commenced at this Presidency, holds out advantages to Subscribers, of so very interesting a nature, that there is little doubt of its being unanimously supported by the Officers of this Establishment.

We understand indeed from good authority, that the number of Subscribers, at present, is in the proportion of 10, to 1 Non-Subscribers; and there is every reason to expect by the time all the names shall have been received from the more distant stations, that this truly laudable institution will be established in a manner most honorable to the feelings of the officers of the Bombay Army;

The ship Swallow, Captain Wilson, from England, 8th February, arrived at Madras on the 17th Instant. Lavalette we hear is in England.

BUONAPARTE.

As every particular regarding this extraordinary character is interesting, we publish the following information which we have received from a passenger on board a Ship, lately, arrived at St. Helena.—

"At the Cape we learned the glorious news of the battle of Waterloo, and the report which was generally credited, of Buonaparte being a prisoner on board the Belerophon 74. We had a pleasant passage from thence of eleven days to St. Helena, and were surprized to find a Brig of War cruizing to windward of the Island; but you may judge of our surprize when Captain Devon of the Icarus hailed us, and informed us that Napoleon Buonaparte, was a prisoner at St. Helena. We remained six days at that place, and, amongst many others, heard the the following anecdotes of Buonaparte, and from the best authority, being from those who accompanyed him in the Northumberland for England. The answers which he gave, on different subjects, were to questions put to him by Sir George, with whom he was in the habit of talking, almost daily and without reserve, on many of the remarkable events of his life.

He acknowledged having proposed to his head physician in Egypt to administer an opiate to his sick. When asked about it, he said "ah, that is a story of Wilson's;" and then explained that he had in his Hospital about 36 affected with the Plague, who could not recover; that the army must march, and that he proposed to his head Physician to put an end to them with strong opiates in preference to leaving them to be put to the most cruel tortures by the Turks. The physician refused to enter into his views, when he ordered a college of physicians, and it was resolved that the Army should halt for 24 hours, by which time they must all have died a natural death, which proved to be the case with a few exceptions, [illegible] carefully and [illegible] was left [illegible] any which they [illegible]

[illegible] seized, tried and [illegible] according to an existing law. With regard to the violation of the neutral territory in securing his person; he said it was very true the territory was neutral, at the same time that it was so much under his power that resistance was out of the question.

As to Captain Wright he professed entire ignorance of him till he saw the accounts in the English papers; and that if he had been murdered it was entirely an affair of the Police of Fouche.

When asked about the Queen of Prussia and the story of the rose, he acknowledged it's truth and said she was, certainly, a most beautiful woman, and, talking of the times of 1806 and 7, remarked that Alexander had intrigued with her; that he had detained the King a whole day on pretence of business, to give him an opportunity. He spoke lightly of the Russian Emperor's character.

When any person says a thing which particularly attracts his attention or pleases him, he pulls his ear, with an accompanying exclamation and expression of satisfaction. One day, on board the Northumberland, he was asking Sir George Bingham about his services. When he mentioned that he had been in the artillery, Buonaparte said he had also been in the artillery. Ye, said Sir George in the Regiment of La Foix. "Ah! said Buonaparte that was very "true" pulling Sir George's ear.

Talking of the affairs of Ireland he asserted that he had been invited to invade it fully as much by the protestants as by the catholics.

His most serious plan of invading England had been by deceiving our fleets, by sending Villeneuve to threaten the West India Islands, from whence he should speedily push for Cadiz, and there form a junction with the Spanish and Toulon fleets, with which he might have entered the British channel and gained there a temporary superiority, when he was all ready himself to head an army of invasion of 100,000 men and 6,000 Cavalry, with which it was his determination to land somewhere about Margate and push directly for London, where he would immediately have offered and dictated a peace.

Buonaparte's suite consists of Marshal de Bertrand, General de Monthilon, General Gourgand, Court Las Casas, formerly counsellor of state, now secretary, and his son a boy and page to the Emperor, Madame de Bertrand (daughter of the Countess of Dillon) and three children; Madame de Monthilon and two children with seven or eight domestics making in all about 30.

Bertrand is considered the most respectable of the generals who accompanied him, de Monthilon had been considered a good cavalry officer; but Gourgand is univeresally considered a vainboasting fellow; shews the Ladies his sword on which is the blood of the English he has slain in battle. One day on board the Northumberland he declared the Marsellois was the finest piece of music in the world, and that it always inspired him, and made him wish to be fighting. Buonaparte who is in the habit of giving a grunt when any thing is said to which he is indifferent, or which displeases him, turned towards this gallant general and gave an uncommon loud one on the occasion; and the admiral told him that if he wanted to fight he would send for a man, upon the quater deck, who would give him enough of it; he shrugged his shoulders and declined the proffered combat.

I must now leave room for my meeting with Bony in a room at Balcom's, where he has resided ever since he has been on the Island. Balcom's place, the Briars, is about 2 miles from James town, up side path, and has a small cottage adjoining to it about 30 yards distant, consisting of one room below, a place behind for servants, and two or three little bedrooms in attics above. This is now inhabited by the great Napoleon; whilst Long Wood is preparing for his reception; and the Admiral has had a tent erected in front of and joining the House to encrease his accommodation. Napoleon rises and breakfasts about 11 o'clock, and is busied during the greater part of the day writing the history of his life and campaigns, he dictating and Las Casas writing; he has now completed a first volume. He takes a walk about the middle of the day in the garden for some time, and returns again to his studies for an hour or two. Towards dusk he takes a walk for an hour or more in the green walk which leads up to the front of the Briars, always accompanyed by Las Casas and some times by such of his generals as may be visiting him from James Town; about seven he goes to dinner, and about eight he returns to the walk for a little time and then joins Balcom's family party, and plays whist, and laughs and jokes with his two daughters who are young and lively and speak indifferent French to him: he retires in general about ten.

Balcom asked three of the ship to dine with him, two different days, in hopes that he would come in the evening, but on both days we found he had so large a party, that [illegible] would not join us. [illegible] was walking in [illegible] of the [illegible] for some time; and [illegible] who was of the dinner party on the second day, was introduced by Mrs. Balcom, in the evening, and walked and conversed with him some time, and was most highly delighted. As I was going away this evening, Balcom told me if I would come next evening he would ask no one but myself; and accordingly about eight o'clock I walked into the room where he (Bony) was playing at whist with one of the Miss B's, and Mr. B. with the other, and shortly after Balcom gave me his cards, and I was pitted against Buonaparte, who plays very indifferen lv; he was laughing and joking all the time with the girls, especially the youngest a lively lass of fifteen. I had now a full opportunity of observing his countenance, about which you may believe I was more anxious than about the game. His person is grown very lusty, he is said to be about 5 feet 7, but there is nothing that strikes as diminutive about him; he wore, as he has done ever since he joined the Northumberland, the dress of the national guard, green, with two small gold epaulets, nankeen small cloths, white waistcoat and military boots, and his cocked hat was large and high. He has a very fine head, his eyes, which were at this time expressive of good humour, are very light blue or grey; he has a straight handsome nose, a small pretty mouth and a pretty round chin, resembling the representation on the Napoleon coins; his hair is dark brown or nearly black, straight and beginning to be a little bald on the crown. He has falling shoulders, remarkable feet and hands, with long tapering fingers and thumbs like those of a stout woman. He frequently looked me in the face, as he cracked his jokes, and what could I do, but smile at an Ex-Emperor's jokes, which were, by the bye, funny enough.

When we had finished the second rubber, he addressed a few questions to me, being the only stranger in the room; he asked me how many feet water my ship drew, when I replied 23, he said "Ah" and seemed much surprized, when General Gourgand said Capt. ———'s ship appeared as large as notre Northumberland. He then through the interpretation of Las Casas asked me some questions about the Laws—Whether in England we had any particular courts for the determinations of commercial points solely. When I answered in the negative, he said they had in France consular courts for the special purpose of determining commercial points; shortly after this he got up, talked a little, and making a polite bow to every individual present, retired, I was next the door and had his last, to which I returned my best.

He would doubtless have asked me more questions about my ship; but had before got most of the information he wished on the subject from one of the passengers. He had asked him how many guns and men she carried; what the Cargo consisted of, and it's value, and what was the amount of the duties on it in England. The only question he asked me was quite different from any of those, and serves to shew that he is not a mere questioner for the sake of talking, but that he asks for information.

Sir George Bingham Colonel of the 53d Regiment encamped at Long wood is Military Commandant of the Island, but acts under the orders of the Admiral Sir George Cockburn, who seems remarkably well adapted for keeping Bony in order, and to prevent the possibility of his escape. Sir Hudson Low is expected daily as Kings governor of the Island; Colonel Wilks returns home, but we understood Colonel Skelton remains as lieutenant governor.

Buonaparte they say has still hopes of being recalled to the head of the French Government, and says he is sure that the Bourbons are incapable of governing the French, and that nobody but himself understands how to rule them. He certainly still keeps up the shadow of Royalty, besides that his suit always treat him with all possible repect and style him Emperor, are always uncovered in his presence &c. On the turf, inside of his tent, is cut an Imperial crown with the letter N. underneath; this probably was not done by his order, but cannot be unobserved, as he cannot pass from his tent to his room without putting his foot upon it. On the other hand, Gourgand has hinted that he means to make away with himself, as soon as he has finished his history. But as he said that he would never be taken alive to St. Helena; he may again relent. It seems to be a general remark, notwithstanding the respect with which all his suite invariably treat him; that he is quite devoid of feeling, and has never shewn the smallest kindness or attention even to the Ladies, nor, even, to one of their children. *Sic transit gloria Mundi.*

English Extracts.

ROYAL WIT.—When it was said, at the French Court, that the *Venus* was gone to England, LOUIS XVIII. observed to those about him, that if that were true, *l'Angleterre aura une belle [illegible] et un grand homme du moins.*

[illegible] LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF THE HOTTENTOT VENUS, A SPECIMEN OF [illegible] BIOGRAPHY, AFTER THE MANNER OF SIR N-W——LL.

"I was at the Cape of Good Hope in the year 1786, and took an excursion up the country for the purpose of botanizing. In the course of my journey I frequently lodged amongst the Hottentots, at times from necessity, but oftener from a wish of knowing something certain with regard to the habits and manners of this singular people—in one of their wigwams I saw a female child lying in a kind of cradle made out of the rotten tooth of an elephant—this excited my curiosity, which was considerably increased by the evident mystery that seemed to envelope the child—at last, by a bribe of three buttons off the flap and waistband of my breeches, I prevailed upon the nurse to tell me the real circumstances of the case—which were as follows:—One of the first order of priests amongst the Boshmen, something similar to our Archdeacons, and who are bound by the obligations of celibacy, had an intrigue with the daughter of one of the chief men amongst the Hottentots; something like our Knights of the third class of the Bath, and this child was the result of the amour. The priest's cousin german, who was maid of honour to the Queen of Abysinia, & a rigid old maid, was informed of the circumstance by the uncle's wife of the unfortunate woman, who hoped to force the priest into a marriage—But, as in most cases of similar interference no good results, the maid of honour irritated beyond endurance, whispered the matter to the Queen, (who, it is said, though I do not vouch for the truth of it, had murdered fourteen husbands) and orders were immediately issued for performing a very cruel operation on the priest, who afterwards became first singer at the opera house of the King of Congo—the unfortunate woman, after having her head cut off, was placed in the pillory and endured a severe pelting from the mob, amongst whom she had however one friend, her washerwoman, who privately conveyed away her infant daughter, the identical baby I found in the cradle above-mentioned. My pity I own was strongly excited in her favour, I took her in my arms and carefully examined her, and observed particularly on her *derriere* an oval mole two inches long and an inch and a half in breath, of a reddish blue colour; on the outer verge there were some marks resembling much in shape the Arabic numerals, and in the centre the impression of a Rhinoceros, very well executed, and which seemed to have been punctured in by a tattooing instrument. I returned soon after to England, and various avocations put all traces of this circumstance entirely out of my head, till walking one day through Piccadilly, my eye was caught by a bill stuck on a door describing the Hottentot Venus, and inviting the visits of the curious. I walked up stairs, and it immediately struck me that this female might prove to be the very infant I had experienced so much interest about in my tour through the South of Africa—having acquired some knowledge of the language, I communicated to her my surmises—she seemed strongly affected—I entered into further particulars, and she burst into tears—I mentioned the mole, and she in the most condescending manner turned conjecture into certainty—the only difference I observed was that the blue tinge had become considerably deeper, and that the Rhinoceros had a bunch of ostrich feathers tied to his tail, which was not so before—but these slight differences were by no means sufficient to alter my conviction. I dined with her once or twice, and had much interesting conversation—she knew Vaillant intimately, and told me some anecdotes of him which I intend introducing into the second part of my memoirs, and which will prove to the world that they yet know very little of this equivocal traveller—his apparent motive was research in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, but his real purpose was very different—the fact was that his Cousin-German was first Valet de Chamber to the Prince of Monomotopa—how far the Court of France was then interested in conciliating that Sovereign few are ignorant who know any thing of the secret history of the Courts of Europe during that period,—at least it is very certain

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

that Vaillant acted more in the character of a confidential Envoy than a Naturalist.

"Her opinions on men and things were singularly astute—she thought For a man of superficial talents, and had a very mean opinion indeed of the Edinburgh Reviewers, in both which judgments I sincerely join Her.

"I have her will now before me—she bequeathes me her strum, in remembrance of that pleasing monotony which she was pleased to say pervades my writings—and her tobacco pipe as productive of that cloud through which I have contrived to make my readers see every object I represent; she also favoured me, and I need not say how highly I value the present, with a cast in plaster of Paris of that remarkable posterior protuberance which will hand down her name to posterity. Among other friends I exhibited it to Mr. C—r, and it immediately struck his lively and intelligent fancy that a sight of it might oblige a certain great Personage—nor was his conjecture unfounded, I understand from him that it was not only examined, but actually applied by that distinguished Personage to its appropriate place, and that it fitted with such accuracy, that one might almost suppose they were cast in the same mould—perhaps some disingenuous critics to whose jeers I have been latterly subject, may say that there is something at the *bottom* of all this which they do not clearly understand. But, thank Heaven! I am not to find them intellect as well as matter on which to exercise their empty jestings—if they are in doubt, let them apply to the Secretary, for from me they shall never extort another syllable on the subject."

[*The Morning Chronicle.—January* 19.

The Courier asserts that there is a letter in town from M. Pozzo di Borgho, leaving the authenticity of the letter which has been circulated in Paris in his name; and we have a note from the Russian Minister at this Court, authorizing us to say that it is a false and insidious fabrication. We gave it precisely as we received it. The fact of its being circulated in Paris is certain, and that so much credit was attached to it as to occasion a copy to be transmitted to our Government, as well as to all the Cabinets of Europe. If a forgery, then it is clear that it was considered as a dexterous fabrication, and as containing a Statesman like view of the present posture of France. Indeed, it could only gain credit coming near the truth, and every man of observation who has lately returned from France agrees with the Author, in the main drift of the paper, viz: that the Bourbons cannot be kept on the throne except by the power of the foreign bayonets. This, also the Duke of Wellington admits, and therefore feels that he could not be spared even for a few days to pay obedience to the Prince Regent's invitation, to grace the Pavilion with his presence on the *fete* of the Princess Charlotte.

Lord Castlereagh can best tell whether there was or was not in his dispatch to the Court of Russia, of the date of the 8th August last, the remarkable passage, that the duration of the existence of the Bourbons on the throne depended on the presence of the Allied Armies in the heart of France" This is said to have been written at the time that the Emperor of Russia was for withdrawing the Allied troops from France, The circumstance which gave credibility to the letter attributed to Pozzo di Borgho was his known agreement in this sentiment—and it was therefore thought the paper was written with a view to [illegible] of exciting the Russian people to [illegible] of the system, which could alone preserve [illegible] the throne.

[illegible] look at the declaration of Lord [illegible] reference to our own affairs, [illegible] these gentlemen speak to [illegible] do to *Parliament* and [illegible] that there was no hatred [illegible] thirds, nay, three-fourths [illegible] the Allies merely exercised [illegible] Bonaparte—they had no predilection for the Bourbons—they did not wish to dictate to the French," &c. &c. &c. Base hypocrisy! By this disgusting cant we were led on to the moment when all further disguise was thought unnecessary—and then a treaty among the four great Powers announced in all the world that the Bourbons were to be kept on the throne, in utter disdain of French opinion, by the united armies of Europe!

This is the short and clear statement, and for this an immense land force is to be kept up, to the neglect of the Navy, and the public purse to be felt on the continuance of a Property Tax for ever!

PARIS Jan. 7, 1816.

A very extraordinary piece of news was circulated yesterday evening, which, if not true, reposes at least on a positive fact. Some day ago an inauguration of the King's bust took place by the National Guard of Versailles. They imagined that they would give more solemnity to this fete by burning publicly the portraits of Napoleon, Maria Louisa, and the young Prince their son. The Austrian Ambassador, informed of this, complained to his Majesty, who did not, it is said, return a very satisfactory answer. It seems that the Ambassador has written to his Court, that he has had new explanations with the King, and that, at length, he has adopted the resolution of demanding his passport. It is even added, that some Austrian troops, which were on their route to return to Austria, have repassed the Rhine. We are ignorant of the degree of credit which ought to be given to these details, which are however, believed by many.

PARIS, Jan. 8.

Forche has had the start of the French Government; he quitted Dresden seven days before the arrival of the order by which his functions as Ambassador ceased, and repaired to Vienna, where he met with a most gracious reception.

Fifty-seven thousand Austrians are on their march from the Hereditary Dominions to the Rhine, in two columns of 30 and 27,000 men each, and in the direction of Bar and Huningen. The Bavarian troops have on many occasions universally broke forth in shouts of *Vive l'Empereur!* Several orders have been issued by their Gener[illegible] to prevent this manifestation of the military feeling in that country.

The article in the *Edinburgh Review* respecting the Duke of Orleans has been the subject of deliberation of the Council here: it was agitated whether the author and publisher should not be prosecuted before the English Courts for this pretended libel on the reigning family.

A Caricature has been made here, exhibiting together M. de la Bourdonnaye and Marat—the former wearing a white cap fringed with red, and the latter a red cap fringed with white.

M. de Blacas is arrived privately in France. This arrival at such a moment as the present, is a subject of much conjecture among those who are acquainted with it.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—January* 15.

The Officers commanding the different detachments intended to reinforce the army in India, have been informed that the ships will be in readiness to receive the troops on the 25th of this month.

PARIS, Jan. 8

The discussions on the Amnesty Bill terminated on Saturday in a manner totally unexpected by the greater part of the Chamber of Deputies. I have waited till the close to give you the history of this anomaly in French jurisprudence which marks, in a peculiar manner, the character and the cowardice of the present Ministers. The blood of the privately-executed Marshal Ney had not ceased to flow when the Duke of Richelieu presented to the Chamber of Deputies the Project of an Amnesty Bill, a measure rendered necessary by the universal burst of public indignation which developed itself at that moment. Nothing, however, was farther from the intentions of the prevailing power than a real Amnesty; but to lull the public such a measure was proposed to the Chamber as a subject of discussion; it was apparent to the meanest observer that such a discussion was foreign to the attributes of the Chamber, being one of the branches of the King's prerogative, but as the King appeared to ask that of the Chamber which it was his exclusive right to decree, the Chamber, ignorant of its functions, did not perceive the trap laid for them. They entered upon the discussion, which has lasted nearly a month, and would have probably continued twelve, but for a circumstance I shall relate. The object of the King's Ministers was to gain time and keep the public spirit down; for this purpose they prolonged the discussions by every means in their power. One article of the Amnesty was, that those should be excepted against whom prosecutions were already commenced or in train for commencement; and as the date of the Amnesty would be fixed at the period only when it passed into a law, the longer that period was deferred the more victims they would strike under the law of the suspected. Thus during the last month immence exertions have been made, on all points, to arrest, and consequently have the right of bringing to trial all those who would naturally be included in the Amnesty Bill. This was the design of the party, and they have been only too successful in its execution. In the meantime his Majesty's faithful Commons very gravely discussed the matter, and some of them, in their wisdom, wished the Act to be retrospective for twenty-two years, and specially except all those denominated the Regicides, or in other words, the men who had voted the death of Louis XVI. Others were included in the exceptions who had held any correspondence with the independent Sovereign of a neighbouring territory with whom France was at Peace. The wishing him "a happy new year" was proved, in the case of Lavalette, to be an atrocious crime, nay act of High Treason, consequently all those were specially excepted. The zealots contended that the King was an ass to make the Amnesty general, and that it was their duty to employ what *means* they thought proper for his safety, that of France, and (as the French love hyperbole) that of all Europe. The party, it is said, saw with delight this zeal on the part of those who have no other merit but that of shouting *Vive le Roi!* He saw they limited the Amnesty in a manner to gratify the greediest glutton that ever thirsted for blood. Discontent, bordering on despair, rapidly spread through all rank. The Plenipotentiaries of the foreign powers witnessed it and dreaded the result; they accordingly framed an official Note on the subject and communicated it to the Duke de Richelieu, in which they plainly stated the probable, if not the infallible result of the present sanguinary demonstrations; the Duke remonstrated on this attempt to infringe the King's prerogative, &c. &c. his arguments were happily unavailing, they had the power, they insisted, and it was necessary to obey. It is said that our Ambassador, Sir Charles Stuart, took a prominent part in this affair, which is highly to his credit. A Cabinet Council was held on the subject on Thursday, the result submitted to his Majesty; but how was the matter to be done; this was still worse than the King of Bavaria's demand of Lavalette; at length to hush it up decently it was resolved to close the discussions [illegible] the Deputies though they had been [illegible] by [illegible] why was it [illegible] [illegible] smooth for nothing! To annul the Chamber of Deputies was [illegible] the King accepted two [illegible] and [illegible] of the bill, [illegible] in his pocket twelve years purchase of the property of all those who, twenty-two years since [illegible] public capacity voted the death of the King.

The Ministry of 1814 precipitated the exile of the King, so that his Government would not have lasted two months longer, even if Bonaparte had not returned. Whether the present Government is not using every effort to produce a similar crisis a few months will determine.

The preceding is an accurate sketch of the late event which has staggered all those not in the secret. It is said that the Duke of Richelieu was quite outrageous at the Note of the Ambassadors, and declared they wanted to make his master a mere puppet. The King, it is said, has recalled the Duke d'Angouleme from the South and quarrelled with the Duchess, who hinted to his Majesty that she was not at a loss what part to take in case of a rupture. "The Duke is beloved in the South, but who is beloved in the North I don't know." The King shed tears.

[*The Morning Chronicle January*, 13.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON:
MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1816.

We received last night the Paris papers to the 4th instant, those of the 4th were due, but did not arrive. We give from them a full abstract of the first day's debate on the Amnesty. Nine speakers were heard out of upwards of one hundred, whose names have been delivered in as intending to deliver their sentiments. At this rate, therefore, several days must elapse before the discussion is terminated, but perhaps the monosyllable members will become tired before all the orators are heard, and their impatience may bring the debate to a sudden close. Considerable violence was displayed by two or three Ultra Royalist Deputies, on the first day, nothing but vengeance would satify them, and one of them (Count de Botderu) went so far as to recommend for imitation, the conduct of Ferdinand of Spain. So far as an opinion can be formed from this first part of the debate, there appears no abatement of the High Royalism of that part of the Chamber, who have chosen to interpose their views of revenge between the moderate intentions of the King and the tranquillity of the people. It of course remains to be seen which party is ultimately to triumph, but it cannot fail to excite a feeling of melancholy to observe men calling themselves the Representatives of a nation taxing their ingenuity to find arguments in support of measures of vengeance against whole classes of the people, whom they affect to represent; and instead of acting as mediators between the subject and the throne, becoming the panders to the basest passions of a bigotted faction, and endeavouring to tear the jewel of mercy from the diadem of the Monarch. On the same day that this discussion took place a project was presented on the part of the Government for ameliorating the situation of the Clergy, which of late has become a favourite topic. The sum of 50,000 francs per month is to be appropriated to this purpose. The Duke of Wellington paid his respects to the King on New Year's Day, along with the Foreign Ministers and others. The disturbances at Avignon are said to have ceased. The revocation of Fouche's powers as Ambassador at Dresden and the prohibition against his return to France are again mentioned, but nothing official has been published on the subject. There is not a word in these Journals respecting Lavalette.

One Dutch and two Hamburgh Mails also arrived yesterday. The papers by the former contain some details relative to the Dutch Budget.

An awkward affair is said to have occured a fewdays back on the Boulevards at Paris, where Marshal Victor was walking, when Lieutnant Troughton, of the English Guards, passing him quickly, unintentionally struck the Marshal on the elbow. Lieutenant T. immediately apologized, but the Marshal abused him grossly, and increased his abuse in proportion to Lieut. T.'s excuses, when the latter said, "I know not who you are, but I am a British officer, and will not brook such gross and indecent language, without resenting it. I therefore advise you to desist." The Marshal went on as before, and the Lieutenant knocked him down by a blow on the chest. The Lieutenant was taken to the Prefecture. The Marshal wrote to the Duke of Wellington, a Court of Inquiry was held, and the Lieutenant was slightly reprimanded, and told to be more circumspect in his conduct.

The intended departure of Lord Amherst and suite this week for China, is postponed till the 20th instant; the ship not being ready for the reception of his Lordship.

[*The Morning Chronicle.—January* 8.

The report was continued yesterday of the probability of a rupture with the United States: there is no ground whatever for such a rumour. All the letters from the republic are of the most pacific character. The Minister, and the Commissioners for setting the boundaries, are on the eve of departure.

A Gentleman, who has just arrived from the United States, affirms, that Specie has completely disappeared from circulation at New York, Baltimore, and the principal towns of America. For such specie as is necessary for adventures to the East Indies, and some few other purposes, 15 per cent. per annum is given by the Bank at New York, and 20 per cent. by that of Philadelphia.

Messrs. Baring, we are again told, are to relieve the embarassment of the French Minister of Finance with the assistance of their own immense property, & that of their powerful and opulent connections. Mr. Baring has openly declared, that he would give no aid whatever, to support the necessities of the French Government, unless Great Britain should become the guarantee of the Loan. It is perfectly evident that no Minister of this Country would engage to become security under such circumstances.

According to the account of those who affect to be well-informed of the Treaty under which the Ionian Islands are surrendered to the protection of Great Britain, secret articles are introduced by which this Government is forbidden, as the Allies heretofore with regard to America, to interfere in any war which may be conducted by the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburgh against the Sublime Porte. It is asserted that the Ionian Islands are the price of the compliance of England with this condition.

The Catholic Question.—When Lord Castlereagh was at Vienna, he had frequent conferences with the Pope's Nuncio, Cardinal Pache, which had for their object the consideration and modification of the ecclesiastical relations which subsist between the Irish Catholics and the See of Rome. The result of these communications [illegible] the assent of the Pope to certain concessions [illegible] of the Church, so far as it was [illegible] [illegible] and received satisfactory [illegible] the Noble Lord [illegible] subsequently [illegible] the [illegible] arrangement of these points—which [illegible] a short period, terminated by Cardinal Consalvi, who was empowered by the Pope to bring the matter to a more [illegible] is therefore, we are informed, the intention of Lord Castlereagh, to introduce a Bill, without restrictions, for the Relief of the Catholics of this Empire; and afterwards to originate a Bill making it penal for any Catholic Bishop to exercise his functions in Great Britain and Ireland, without the previous assent of the Crown to his appointment. The mode of electing the Bishops is to remain as heretofore, among the Clergy, but the individual on whom their choice has fallen must be unobjectionable to the Government, before his name is transmitted to Rome for the approbation of the Pope. If the elected party be objectionable, a fresh name must be presented; but to remove the imputation of a vexatious exercise of its power, the *Veto* of the Crown is to be limitted in its operation to a certain number. Such is the outline of the measure which is said to be in contemplation.

BOUNAPARTE.

***Extract of a Letter from St. Helena, Nov.* 5, 1815.**

"We, who are sent into banishment with Bonaparté to the most wretched and desolate spot in the habitable world, have good reason to curse his name: here we are literally starving; or living upon the hard Irish beef, which we get for a ration, in the proportion of 1lb. per day, and which is so hard as to be susceptible of as high a polish as mahogany.—The privations we all endure are very great; and, were it not that we sometimes catch fish, (for buying them is out of the question), I do not know what would become of us; five or six regularly fish every day for dinner and breakfast, and have continued to get a mackarel or two each for those meals; but you must not suppose them like the mackarel you get in England, the largest not being half the size. It was lodicrous to see the ladies of the 53d (who arrived in the Ceylon, with the 2d division of the regiment, two days after us) asking for the market, and their astonishment was not small when they found there was no such thing in the place. They are worse off than ourselves; all the officers have only three marquees among them, & those four miles from the town. Poor Napoleon is at a house in the country, or rather hut, for he has but one room, which serves him for bed-room, parlour, kitchen and hall; a house at Longwood, about 4 miles from the town, is preparing for him, but will not be ready in two months, and then he will not be much better accommodated for the whole of his suite (eight persons, independent of servants), as it will not more than furnish a room for each. There is, we all think, a great degree of illiberality in this treatment of him, and his followers, which I should think our Government could never have intended; even cavils about eatables and drinkables are made, and a system of annoyance is persued by abridging their accommodations and comforts. Bertrand requires a room for himself, one for his wife, and another for his children; these, I understand, are to be refused, though certainly it is as little as any man could expect, were he considered as a close prisoner, and of his rank in life. The Generals and their wives are at present in a house in town, until the one that Napoleon goes to at Longwood is ready- when they all go there. Captain Mackey (53d) lives with Napoleon, and he never moves without two serjeants with him, so that there is no fear of his escaping. Every booth in the island, fisherman's or not, is moored at sunset, by a naval officer, and reported to the commander to be done so. All guards under arms at sun-set and day-break; drawbridges up at sun-set, and as many precautions taken as if an enemy were actually in sight of the island; no merchant ship of any description is allowed to anchor, and the place exactly the same as if blockaded most closely. It is morally impossible that he should escape from the island without having a ship a a little distance to receive him; and any sail can be seen 60 miles off in moderately clear weather. The state of society here is much behind what one would have expected in an English colony. Indeed, there is scarcely any society to be met with, except the daughters of the Company's Officers, and they can say, Yes or No. They are what we call Yamstocks (natives of the island.). They had a theatre, which, however, was shut long before we came. We first made it a barrack, and now an hospital. A library, they say they will have in six months.

"Sir G. Cockburn is going to give a ball at the Castle (where he lives) next week, if he can find ladies: of course we shall go there. Sir George is at his old work of fortifying, which he carried on so much in America. He is building a redoubt at Egg Island, about half a mile from St. Helena, to defend the bay or beach, on which, in very smooth weather, people may land, and get into a cavern, and on which beach the artillerymen are nearly drowned by the sea washing over them, because they could not get up the rocks out of its way.

"I expect to send this by the Minden, daily expected with prisoners from the Isle of France. It is a remarkable fact, that these prisoners were on the point of rising and taking possession of the Island, in the name of Napoleon Buonaparte; but their plot was discovered! The Chief had a Commission signed by Buonaparte! and they would have succeeded in the enterprise, as most of the troops were gone to Madras; but most fortunately the Minden arrived the day the insurrection was to take place, and caused the discovery."

During the passage to St. Helena, Buonaparté, in one of those intervals when he was induced to talk upon recent events, was asked whether he really mistook Bulow's corps, that advanced at the close of the battle of Waterloo, for Grouchy's? He replied in the negative, but that he thought Grouchy's corps was so close in the rear of it, that it would soon be able to occupy the whole attention of Bulow. The firmness, perseverance, and impetuosity of the British troops astonished him. Night coming on, he had no longer the power of making himself visible to his troops, and of thus *improving the advantages* he had gained! Many of his soldiers, he added, cried out *Vive le Roi!* Once or twice during the passage he remarked, that after all it was infinitely preferable for him to live under the protection of the English laws than in a country where the will of one man was the sole law. When the Northumberland reached St. Helena, Buonaparté was employed two hours in surveying it through a glass: he was observed to be very restless during the sur-

[illegible] S. Icarus first conveyed the [illegible] downfal, and of his destination to that Isla[illegible] of confinement. The inhabitants were of course much surprised. It was learnt at the same time that very considerable addition would be made to the population of the island by the new garrison as well as the attendants of Napoleon, the Commissioners to watch him, their suites, &c. Accordingly all was immediately hurry and bustle. Provisions experienced a sudden and enormous rise in pri[illegible] before about three shillings a d[illegible] a shilling a piece. Almost eve[illegible] duce rose in the same proporti[illegible] assumed an increased value of [illegible] not to be wondered at, conside[illegible] the island, and the still small[illegible] cultivation, to feed the increa[illegible] Upwards of 900 troops arr[illegible] under charge of the Northum[illegible] took place on the 11th in making preparations for Buonaparte's reception: 80 of the Company's soldiers were stationed to guard the gates, and orders were immediately issued by the Governor that no fishing boats were to be out of harbour after four o'clock in the afternoon. On the 15th the fleet arrived when some persons from the town were allowed to go on board to dine. It was some days before all was ready for conveying Buonaparte to the house allotted for his reception. When he landed, he was dressed in a green coat, white waistcoat, light coloured small clothes, white stockings, and cocked hat. The coat was trimmed with gold, and a plain epaulette was placed on each shoulder. He held in his hand an elegant telescope, and cast his eyes around him with great eagerness to survey the new objects. The Company's troops on the island were immediately to be sent to the Cape to do duty there. All foreigners on the island, together with their families were ordered to quit. No foreign ships are allowed to anchor, but are supplied with water by our men of war.

St. Helena, Oct. 19.—The Redpole is just under weigh for England, and I send you by her the following particulars:—We arrived here on the 16th, after a very long and tedious passage—and landed Napoleon on the 18th. He is now living in the country, at a gentleman's house, of the name of Belcome, until Longwood is ready for him. Longwood, the usual residence of the Lieut. Governor, is situated on the top of a hill, and is deemed by some the most pleasant situaton on the whole island. Buonaparte's followers are all tired, and heartily regret, I believe, their having accompanied him. Madame Bertrand, who talks pretty good English, exclaimed to me to-day, that the island was a complete desert, 'the birth-place of the demon Ennui.' She wants to go back to Europe already to educate her children. I dined four times with Buonaparte, who talked very little at table, and generally addressed himself to the Admiral. He took very little exercise, about two hours during the day, after dinner. He dispatched his dinner in half an hour. Generals Bertrand and Las Casas are his greatest favourites; the others he seldom held any conversation with. He played at cards every night, either at loo or whist; in the forenoon at chess. He retired early to bed; and rose very late. His spirits were generally [illegible] are not mended since he came

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

here.—The island is very closely watched; signals are made between all the ports, and the ships, guard boats and brigs cruize round; so that unless he can fly, it will be impossible for him to escape. No one is allowed to be out of the ship after sunset, and every ship ready to slip at the first notice."

[*The Observer. December* 10.

Once or twice during Bounaparté's passage he remarked, that after all it was infinitely preferable for him to live under the protection of the English laws than in a country where the will of one man was the sole law. What a reproach and censure did he thus pronounce against himself! When the *Northumberland* reached St. Helena, Bounaparte was employed two hours in surveying it through a glass. He was observed to be very restless several times during the survey.

Extracts from letters received in this town from Officers of H. M. S. *Northumberland*. [The arrival of Buonaparte at St. Helena is announced in the second page.]

"*H. M. S. Northumberland Oct.* 1815.

"We arrived here on the 15th, after rather a pleasant, though long passage, of ten weeks; and General Bounaparte landed on the 16th in the evening, when it was quite dark: he was muffled up in a large surtout coat. A guard went before him to disperse the mob.—You must judge of the state of his mind and spirit by what he did, and what he did not do, during the passage. He never came out of his cabin, but in the evenings, after dinner: he then, almost without exception, went and leant against the breach of the foremost gun on the weather side of the quarter-deck, whence he never moved. General Bertrand & Lascasses always came out with him & with whom he ever continued in conversation: he appeared to take little notice of his other companions. His dress, upon these occasions, was invariably a green coat, with two plain epaulets, small clothes with silk stockings, and pumps with gold buckles. At the usual ceremony of passing the Line, which we did on the 23d of September, General Buonaparte made a present to *Old Neptune* of one hundred Napoleons; the French Generals and children gave him a double Napoleon each. The Countess Bertrand is one of the most pleasant and agreeable woman I ever conversed with. She said, she wished we had missed the Island: and I do not wonder at it; for its boundless craggy rocks and lofty mountains strike the senses of a stranger, who can depart at his pleasure, with a cold heart-appalling effect, what must be the feelings of banished *Majesty!* Nature seems to have formed it for security to its inhabitants. Had General Buonaparte ever entertained a hope of escape, when he came in sight of this place, it must have been banished for ever; the whole world, beside, I should suppose, does not present such another spot."

"*Northumberland Oct.* 18, 1815.

"Bonaparte was very much pleased with the attention shewn to him, whilst on board this ship, however he might have felt upon subjects connected with bringing him here. He publicly thanked Captain Ross, on the quarter-deck, for his kindness, and requested he would do the same for him to the Officers. He appeared very solicitious not to give the least trouble whilst on board. Every thing is very scarce and dear. The *Redpole* returns to England with the Admiral's dispatches."

It is said the 18th Regiment of Foot, vacant by the death of Sir G. PREVOST, will be given to Major-General Sir JOHN OSWALD. Under his command the Greek Islands were captured, and he distinguished himself much in the Peninsula, particularly at the siege of St. Sebastian, where he was wounded severely.

A Special Commission of Oyer and Terminer, and general gaol delivery, has issued from the Secretary of State's Office, appointing Lord NORBURY and Baron GEORGE to try all persons charged with treasons, felonies, &c. in the county of Tipperary, and now prisoners in the gaol of Cloumel. The day appointed for commencing the trial is the 15th inst.

"I wonder," exclaimed a coun ryman in the crowd, "what *kind of Wood* the present LORD MAYOR is made of—the last was of *Birch!*" "He is *English oak*," replied a Liveryman.

"England seen at London and in its Provinces!"

A work under this title, circulating in France, and written by General Pillet, abounds in the most monstrous falsehoods. The General asserts, that during the two last wars, 150,000 *Frenchmen perished in tortures on board our prison ships.* "In the first war" he says, "30,000 prisoners died in the course of five months, of hunger; and I myself saw, at Norman Cross, a little corner of burial ground, into which 4000 had been huddled: *Every day hundreds* of men died either *starved* to death, or *poisoned* by the bad qualities of the provisions. Our hunger no longer knew any bounds. We kept the dead bodies of our comrades for five or six weeks, that we might draw their rations. One day, my Lord *Cordower*, Colonel of the Carmarthen militia (quere Cawdor?), which was guarding the prison at Porchester, having occasion to enter the prison, tied his horse to the rails; in ten minutes the horse was torn to pieces and devoured. When my Lord came out, he was surprised not to find his horse, and would not believe what had happened to him, till he was shewn the bowels and *skin*, which a miserable starved wretch *finished* devouring in his presence! An enormous butcher's dog, and indeed *every* dog which entered the prison, was eaten in the same way!" The General seizes the appropriate moment after this recital, to exclaim, "Truth guides my hands, and the author of all our woes (the English) cannot deny my assertions!!!" The murder of women by their husbands he represents as quite common in this country, and adds, that the murderers are scarcely ever prosecuted. He says, "it appears by the public papers, between December, 1807, & June, 1813, 171 wives were murdered by their husbands; the fact is as certain as it is easy of proof: but what is surprising is, that for these 171 murders there was but one person punished! It is impossible exactly to calculate the number of *secret* murders, but one year with another they must amount to many *thousands!*" All English ladies above 40 are represented as drunkards, and as to the rest he says, "*all* the young women of England live in a state of incontinence; and neither the peasant, the squire, nor the lord, has ever the least scruple in the choice of a wife, from what may have occurred previously to marriage."

MISCELLANEOUS: DOMESTIC.

Monday morning, when the gentlemen engaged in the Newbury Bank entered it to proceed to business, they discoverd that the whole of the property had been stolen, amounting, it is supposed to near 20,000*l.*; at least, it is known that on Saturday evening there were Bank of England notes, their own notes, other country bank notes, bills, &c. to the amount of between sixteen and seventeen thousand pounds, and cash, in gold and silver, to the amount of between three and four hundred pounds; all the books and documents, were also carried away at the same time. The robbery had been effected by means of false keys. It being impossible, without money or books, to transact business, the bank was shut up: bank notes to the amount of 800*l.* part of the stolen property, have been traced to a respectable man at Abingdon, to whom they were paid for some goods.

The battalion of the 1st Foot Guards began their march from Paris for embarkation on Sunday last, and will be followed by the troops under orders for England in succession of corps.

On Sunday, several persons, who were on the ice of the canal of St. James's park, fell in near the Pagoda Bridge; they were all got out, except a youth, named John William Hill, aged 14, who kept his head above water 20 minutes, but not being able to keep hold of the line which was thrown to him, he was drowned.

Canova, on inspecting the Elgin Marbles, said they were superior in style, to every thing else on earth; that at Rome they had no idea of such things, and would be astonished were they to see them; that there would be a great change in the whole system of both painting and sculpture in consequence. Before leaving London, he wrote letters to both Haydon and Wilkie, expressive of the highest estimation, and most affectionate regard: to the former he paid the compliment of accepting a magnificent edition of Milton, which Mr. Haydon begged to present, in remembrance of his admiration and respect for him.—The late Mr. Pryor, who married the widow of Mr. Jupp, of Chelmsford, Essex, by which he came into property to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds, left Miss Jones, a relative of Lady Arundel's, the whole he died worth, which, it is said, she has agreed to give up all claims to, upon Mrs. Pryor securing to her 500*l.* per annum.——By the warrant which has received the Royal signature, the prizemoney allowed to the British army under the immediate command of the Duke of Wellington, is directed to be issued to such as served in Portugal, Spain, and France, in six payments:—1st payment, those who served in Portugal, in 1809. 2d ditto, those who served in Portugal, 1811. 3d ditto Spain, to April, 1812. 4th ditto, Spain, to October, 1812. 5th ditto, Spain, 1813. 6th ditto, France, 1814.——After a lapse of ninety-one years, two Bank of England notes, value 50*l.* each, were, last week, sent into the Bank of England by an eminent banker, dated in the year 1734: they were found in a box belonging to an old farmer, lately deceased, in the West of England. If put out at compound interest, the above notes would have accumulated to about 7,000*l.*——Last week four of the workmen at Nesham Main Colliery, Northumberland, were employed on a stage 70 fathoms down the shaft, and one of them came to bank to get something wanted: while talking to the banksman, and incautiously passing along a plank, he fell down upon the stage he had a few minutes before left, and so great was the force he had acquired, that three beams, 6 inches by 4, which supported the stage were broken by the shock, and the poor fellow with his three companious were precipitated to the bottom, 55 fathoms further and all dashed to pieces.——At a Court of Common Council held at Guildhall, on Thursday, a Resolution was proposed by Mr. Waithman, to present an address to the Prince Regent, "deploring the disorders in France, by which the property of their unoffending and innocent Protestant brethren in France had been pillaged, and their lives sacrificed to the rage of an infuriated and bigoted faction, and praying for some effectual measures for the suppression of those enormities in future. There was no opposition to the motion. The speakers were Messrs. Davis, Oldham, Dixon, Jacks, Dornford, and Heygate. The resolution was agreed to.——In the Court of Chancery on Thursday, the Lord Chancellor gave decision in the cause, the Earl of Carhampton *v.* Miss Lawley: his Lordship observed it was a motion to vary the minutes of an order that the Court had made on the 15th July last: now this could not be complied with, unless it were proved that the minutes were inaccurate or contrary to the order given. The present motion made no such allegation, but would have the effect of entirely altering the Decree. He had thought the case of Miss Lawley a hard one; it had been so represented by Counsel; but the statement of Lord Carhampton had given him a different view of it, without, however, affording any valid reasons for altering the minute. He should therefore dismiss the motion with costs.

[*The Observer,—December*, 17.

DUBLIN, Dec. 20.

[From the Irish papers.]

ADDRESS TO THE REGENT.

Mr. O'CONNELL said, that it was his duty to report to the Association, from the Committee appointed to confer with Sir Henry Parnell with respect to the Address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. The sentiments of Sir Henry Parnell on that subject were conveyed in a letter to one of the Members of the Committee, which he begged leave to read.

Emo Park, Dec. 20, 1815.

MY DEAR SIR.—As I see by *The Chronicle*, that it is intended to submit to the Association a communication from me, I feel anxious that such a communication should be strictly confined to the subject of the proposed Address to the Regent; and in order to avoid any misunderstanding in respect to my opinion of the expediency of that Address, I take this opportunity of restating the grounds on which I have recommended it.

I think, that when a body of the people, forming so large a part of the power and population of these kingdoms seeks from the Legislature the redress of a grievance of such magnitude as the exclusion from the enjoyment of the most essential rights of the constitution, they ought to submit their case to each of the three branches of it.

If they do not address the Executive, they do not give it the opportunity of originating in the manner the most effectual, the proper measure of relief, namely, a Government measure.

If the Address shall contain a request to the Regent, to recommend the situation of the Catholics to the consideration of Parliament, the Minister will necessarily lay such Address before the Cabinet for their advice in respect to the answer to be given to it; and in this way, that portion of the Cabinet which is favorable to the Catholics will have an opportunity of exerting their influence in the manner the most likely to prove of the greatest service. The Catholic question will thus become a Cabinet question: all the various considerations which at the moment point out the expediency of a final settlement of it, in the absence of any one reason for further continuing to postpone it, must give great weight to the opinion of those Members of the Cabinet, who have already supported it, and may possibly induce the Minister himself to think the time is arrived, when, according to his own acknowledgment, he can himself abandon all further opposition, and give his aid to render the measure of redress as satisfactory as practicable, to those who are to be benefited by it.

Again, if the Address shall contain, as no doubt it will, a spirited but respectful appeal to the Regent, it may induce him to reconsider what has been the conduct of the Catholics during the period he has discharged the duties of the executive: and he may thus learn, that they have done nothing, which ought to deprive them of that protection which he was disposed to give them, when forming a new administration to succeed that of Mr. Perceval.

If also on the subject of securities, the Address shall explain, that the opposition which the Catholics have made to them has not originated in any perverse or prejudged view of the question, or in any disinclination to conciliate or satisfy adverse opinions; but that it has been the result of an apprehension, that these securities were to be so framed as to shake the Catholic religion, and to give the crown an influence which would be inconsistent with the constitutional rights & liberties of the subject; this explanation would place the question on such grounds, as would remove much of the repugnance that prevails, at this time, even to give the main question of Emancipation a calm and dispassionate hearing. There could be no objection to the accompanying such an explanation, with a declaration, that the Catholic body can never consent to any conditions, which shall in any way injure their religion or compromise their liberties.

To give to the proposed Address its fullest effect in attaining its object, namely, the favourable reception of the Catholic Petition by Parliament, it is necessary that it should be represented by Delegates, capable of giving to Ministers, and to the leading Parliamentary friends of the Catholics, the most satisfactory explanations of the extent of what is required to be conceded, and of the best method of framing a Bill of Relief.

Such explanations would remove almost all the difficulties in the way of a Legislative Measure; as these have arisen, for the most part, either from the misrepresentations of that class of opponents, who practise every artifice to defeat the object of the Catholics, or from the misapprehensions of those, who have had no opportunity of perfectly comprehending the circumstances as they really are, under which the Catholics present themselves as claimants upon the justice of the Legislature.

Having said so much, in compliance with the request which has been made of me, to communicate my sentiments to the Association, on the measures proper to be adopted, in respect to a new application to Parliament, I now take the liberty of offering a few remarks on an advertisement I have read to-day in *The Dublin Chronicle*, of a special Meeting of Association, to take into its consideration, a communication from Rome.

As this, I find, relates to this letter of Cardinal Litta, I conclude that the discussion which it is intended to have upon it, will be in point of fact, a new discussion of the question of securities. If that is the case, I do not hesitate to express great regret, that it should appear advisable to stir again that question in any way whatsoever, until it shall be regularly and duly brought forward (if ever it shall be), either by Government or by some vote of Parliament; because, in the first place, any such discussion must inevitably counteract in a great degree, the tendency of addressing the Regent, to improve the public opinion; and secondly, because, after all that has been so often set forth in repeated Resolutions, there can be no necessity for any further exposition of the sentiments of the Catholic Body.

As in point of fact, the question of Emancipation has been conceded by the House of Commons in principle, it appears to me that the benefit of public discussions has been completely obtained, and that what remains to be done, is more properly the business of private and amicable communication, between the heads of the Catholics & their leading Parliamentary friends. The whole of their efforts, conducted in the most cautious and able manner, are wanting to secure complete success; and, therefore, it is more than probable, that every step which is taken of a different character will create some new difficulty.

I give this opinion very freely and very decidedly, because the opportunity I have had of weighing all circumstances with great deliberation, and of communication with the best friends of the Catholics, has fully convinced me of its correctness.

The more I have the means of judging of the probable impression, which will be produced by simply confining the measures of the Association to recommending applications to be made to each branch of the Legislature (to be supported by the assistance of a well selected deputation), the more I am satisfied that such a course will, at the same time, most effectually put down the efforts which are making to defeat its objects, and most powerfully contribute to induce all the friends of Emancipation to make a great exertion on its the ensuing Session to carry that measure. It is to this conviction I have to refer you for my apology in so earnestly pressing my opinion, and so strongly opposing that of others, which appears not to coincide with it. Believe me dear Sir, yours truly,

H. PARNELL.

The draft of the Address to the Regent is in preparation; it will be ready to be submitted to the Association on Saturday in the ensuing week. It will contain a respectful but manly appeal to the good sense and justice of the Executive Government.—There will be nothing in it sycophantic, mean, or cringing. It would deserve to be rejected if there were. But it will contain an abstract of the facts which demonstrate the treachery of the original enactment of the penal laws—the impolicy, and, above all, the injustice of their continuance—and that in terms of the profoundest respect which is due to his Royal Highness, who is now in fact, the first Magistrate in the State, and the rightful Governor of these realms. The Address will again afford us an opportunity of assisting the grand principle of freedom of conscience—that principle which, by being recognised by Government, and carried into practical execution, would give freedom and the Constitution to the Catholics of Ireland, only because it would afford protection, security, and equal rights to the persecuted Protestants on the continent of Europe.

To The Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Having by the Ship lately arrived from England received a letter from an old friend informing me that he had procured a Writer's appointment to Madras for his only son, I immediately fancied to myself the mode of arrangement my old friend had pursued; the sanguine expectations he had formed, and the probable result of this seeming fortunate event. The accompanying verses originated in these reflections, and at a time when oriental descriptions are mu[illegible] at 105.

THE APPOINTMENT.

"Oh foolish mortals ever [illegible]
"Too soon dej[illegible]

To India's golden shores! the Father cries,
To India's shores the flippant son replies.
Friend Chairman, here's my son an idle fellow,
Rejects a good fat living and prunello;
To serve in India is his great desire;
You cant refuse a lad of so much fire.
Tis true I wished him in the Church to shine,
A saint like, evangelical Divine;
But thanks to Alma Mater's pious care,
All my fond hopes are vanished into air.
Through life (this happy medium is my way,)
I neither crave Bengal, nor chuse Bombay.
Between the highest and the lowest class,
Make him, Dear Sir! a writer to Madras!
Your son seems hot, suppose he deals in spice,
Bencoolen, Sir! would be the thing, so nice.
But time flies fast 'tis six as I'm a sinner,
Suppose you try a genuine Indian dinner.
Pray favor me with your company to dine,
And John, a crust of bread & glass of wine.
Health and Pagoda's Sir (our Indian toast)
But pray what letters have you for the coast?
Perhaps ere eight short years are glided o'er,
Your friends will hail you Chief of Cuddalore.
Oh these out Settlements are pretty things!
Your English nabobs, live like little Kings,
With Peons, Chubdaurs, Hircarrahs in your train,
Who chaunt your praises in melodious strain,
Proclaiming, that so mighty, and so high,
You eat roast Tygers, and drink rivers dry;
And Indian Hyperbole will sometimes say,
You'll eat a mountain, if it's in your way;
But this dear Sir, is merely lofty diction,
And proves, the "venal muse happiest in fiction."
But hark the bell, no ceremony pray;
Nay then, come Gentlemen I'll shew the way.
At Table seated what a mighty show
Midst various Curry's smoakes a huge Pillaow
Father, and Son, snuff up the greasy steam,
Nor wake one moment from the golden dream;
Each feels inflamed by fond fallacious hopes,
They build by contract, or make coir ropes,
Dream of Jaghires, of Treaties and of War;
Or shines the Premier of some weak Durbar.
Ill fated youth, the time will shortly come,
When unstrung nerves will make you sigh for home;
Oppress'd with heat, and labouring with disease,
You pant impatient for the lingeringbreeze.
Your lofty visions vanished into air,
The prey of cold neglect, or dark despair;
'Till the sad scene of earthly troubles o'er
Thy bones lie buried on this *Golden Shore.*

JACK N[illegible]HT SHADE.

Mogul Seroy.
May 15th, 1816.

ON THE RECENT ELOPEMENT OF A CELEBRATED SINGER.

A JEW *d' esprit* in Crim. Con. sees;
Lo! B———M's fate is such.
This child of song is only *wrong.*
By loving *Right* too much.

A CROTCH[illegible]

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, Number 10, MILITARY SQUARE,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, *who will pay due attention to their Orders.*